

Appl. No.: 09/977,112
Amd. Dated July 8, 2005
Reply to Final Office Action of June 17, 2005

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Reconsideration of the rejections set forth in the Final Office Action dated June 17, 2005 is respectfully requested. Claims 1-28 are currently pending and have been rejected.

Claims 1, 7, and 17 have been amended to recite that input information is associated with a wireless transceiver device. Support for these amendments may be found in the Specification, as for example on page 7 at lines 29-30.

Addressing the Examiner's "Response to Arguments"

On page 16 of the Final Office Action dated June 17, 2005, the Examiner has made the following statement:

"Applicant's arguments are inconsistent with the claims since the claims are not directed to a portable or mobile wireless transceiver device as argued by the applicant. Claimed subject matter not the specification is the measure of the invention...."

The Applicant is puzzled as to why the Examiner believes that the claims are not directed towards a portable or mobile wireless transceiver device. It is noted that independent claims 1, 7, and 17 are each directed towards wireless transceiver devices. Independent claim 24 is directed towards an access point, which is generally a wireless transceiver device. As such, it is respectfully submitted that each of the arguments made by the Applicant are consistent with the claims. Additionally, the Applicant notes that at least some of the features of the claimed invention are novel for reasons independent of an association with a wireless transceiver device.

Appl. No.: 09/977,112
Amd. Dated July 8, 2005
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Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 102 and 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 1-11, 13-24, 27, and 28 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,758,281 issued to Emery et al. (hereinafter "Emery"). Claims 12, 25, and 26 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Emery as applied to claims their respective base claims and, further, in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,414,635 issued to Stewart et al. (hereinafter "Stewart").

Discussion of Emery Reference

The Applicant submits that a mobility controller (MC) of Emery appears to provide wireless mobile communications and communicate with an Integrated Serves Control Point (ISCP) (Emery, column 11 at lines 45-54). The ISCP is part of a linked, non-wireless portion of a network (Emery, column 12 at lines 47-52), and is shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of Emery as only communicating through a common channel inter-office (CCIS) packet switched data link (Emery, column 10 at lines 30-32). Hence, it is respectfully submitted that the MC, which may be a cellular mobile controller or a PCS mobile controller (Emery, column 10 at lines 18-20), of Emery may be a wireless transceiver whereas the ISCP is not a wireless transceiver as the ISCP is described by Emery as only communicating through packet switched data links. In contrast, roaming devices communicate with wireless transceivers such as access points using wireless communications (see, e.g., Specification on page 2 at lines 22-24).

Emery appears to discuss storing a station identification number in the ISCP (Emery, column 16 at lines 29-34), and of storing registration data for a mobility controller in a home location register (HLR) (Emery, column 19 at lines 45-51). It is noted that Emery specifically teaches, at lines 31-36 of column 19 that "...the HLR containing data regarding the PCS handset and its user is not associated with a mobility controller" (emphasis added) and, further, that "...the HLR for the mobile user is associated with an ISCP in the land line network" (emphasis

Appl. No.: 09/977,112
Amd. Dated July 8, 2005
Reply to Final Office Action of June 17, 2005

added). Even if the station identification number and registration data are considered to be static input information, the static input information is not described by Emery as being accepted by or stored in a wireless transceiver device. Emery discloses that an ISCP is in a land line network. Further, Emery describes storing a station identification number and registration data for a mobility controller and a handset, and does not describe or suggest storing static input information associated with a wireless transceiver device in the wireless transceiver device.

1. Claim 24 and its dependents

Claim 24 recites a method of configuring an access point which includes positioning the access point at a desired location, determining an address of the desired location at which the access point is positioned, and storing the address of the desired location in a memory field associated with the access point.

The Examiner has argued that Emery teaches the method of claim 24. It is respectfully submitted that Emery does not teach of positioning an access point at a desired location. The passage at lines 31-38 of column 26 of Emery reads as follows:

“In the above discussions of PCS call processing and provision of AIN special services, the queries and responses all were with a single ISCP. As shown in FIG. 2, however, there will typically be more than one ISCP, each serving a different geographic region. The regions might correspond to LATA's, to the areas serviced by separate TELCO's or some other arbitrary division dictated by the messaging capacity of the data links, etc.”

Emery appears to describe having ISCPs serving different geographic locations. However, as discussed above, an ISCP is not a wireless transceiver device or an access point. Hence, positioning an ISCP in different geographic regions is not the same as positioning an access point or even a mobility controller at a desired location. It is noted that Emery does not appear to teach of positioning a mobility controller at a desired location.

Appl. No.: 09/977,112
Amd. Dated July 8, 2005
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Further, it is submitted that Emery also fails to teach of storing an address of a desired location of an access point in a memory field associated with the access point. At lines 1-21 of column 9, Emery describes:

“... In the preferred embodiment, the present invention designates the central controller or ISCP in the subscriber's home region as the source of that subscriber's Home Location Register (HLR) data... When a subscriber traveling in a region other than his home region registers with a central controller outside her home region, through either a telephone registration procedure or a mobility controller registration procedure, that central controller establishes a VLR for that visiting subscriber....”

Emery appears to teach that an ISCP in a subscriber's home region is arranged to store that subscriber's HLR data, and that a central controller creates a VLR for a visiting subscriber. However, there is no teaching or suggestion of storing any address of a location of the ISCP in a memory field of the ISCP. On page 11 of the Final Office Action dated June 17, 2005, the Examiner states “Emery discloses registration with access point that requires storing address in memory field.” While Emery may suggest that an address associated with a subscriber may be stored in a memory field, there is no teaching in Emery that an address of a desired location of an access point is stored in a memory field associated with the access point. **An address associated with a subscriber is not an address of a desired location of an access point.** Therefore, claim 24 and its dependents are each believed to be allowable over the cited art for at least these reasons.

2. Claim 1 and its dependents

Claim 1 recites a wireless transceiver device which interfaces with a roaming device, and includes computer code for causing static input information associated with the wireless transceiver device to be accepted and stored in an editable field of a memory. The memory is part of the wireless transceiver device. The wireless transceiver device also includes computer

Appl. No.: 09/977,112
Amd. Dated July 8, 2005
Reply to Final Office Action of June 17, 2005

code for causing a record associated with the roaming device to be generated. The record includes the static input information and is stored on the memory.

It is respectfully submitted that Emery does not teach of a wireless transceiver device which includes computer code for causing static input information to be accepted and stored in an editable field of memory. An ISCP is not a wireless transceiver device, as Emery teaches an ISCP is part of a land line network (Emery, column 19 at lines 34-36). While a mobility controller may be a wireless transceiver device, it is the ISCP and not the mobility controller that updates registration data with identification data that identifies a station from which a subscriber placed a registration call (Emery, column 16 at lines 26-28). There is no teaching or suggestion that the mobility controller causes static input information to be accepted and stored in an editable field of memory. Further, the information described as being stored by Emery is associated with a mobility controller and a handset. There is no teaching or suggestion that the information is associated with the device in which the information is stored, *e.g.*, Emery does not teach or suggest storing input information associated with a wireless transceiver device in an editable field of the wireless transceiver device. Accordingly, claim 1 is believed to be allowable over Emery for at least these reasons.

Claims 2-6 each depend either directly or indirectly from independent claim 1 and are each also believed to be allowable over Emery for at least the reasons set forth with respect to claim 1. Each of these dependent claims recites additional limitations which, when considered in light of claim 1, are believed to further distinguish the claimed invention over the art of record. By way of example, claim 6 recites that the wireless transceiver device is an access point. It is respectfully submitted that Emery clearly does not teach of an access point which includes the features of the wireless transceiver device as claimed. The ISCP of Emery is not an access point, as Emery teaches that the ISCP is part of a land line network and only communicates through packet switched data links, as discussed above. As such, claim 6 is further believed to be allowable over the cited art for at least this additional reason.

Appl. No.: 09/977,112
Amd. Dated July 8, 2005
Reply to Final Office Action of June 17, 2005

Dependent claim 5 recites that static input information is a location associated with a wireless transceiver device. The Examiner has argued that Emery teaches of such a limitation, and cites lines 5-14 of column 20 of Emery as teaching of such a limitation. The passage at lines 5-14 of column 20 of Emery reads as follows:

"The validation procedure also serves to identify the mobility controller (MC) with which the PCS mobile communication unit has just registered. This MC identification is similar the visited MC identification provided to the MC holding the subscriber's HLR in a standard cellular network visiting subscriber registration and validation procedure. As a result, the location of a PCS handset can be known to its ISCP if the handset is in any area of a mobility controller adhering to IS-41 Rev. a." (emphasis added)

In this passage, Emery appears to teach of a validation procedure which identifies a mobility controller (MC). It is noted that there is no teaching of or suggestion that a procedure which identifies an MC actually gives a location associated with the MC. Emery describes that a location of a PCS handset can be known to its ISCP if the handset is in any area of a mobility controller (Emery, column 20 at lines 10-14), but a PCS handset is not a wireless transceiver device as claimed in claim 5. Emery fails to teach of a location of the mobility controller or even the location of an ISCP being known, accepted, and stored in an editable field. In his arguments relating to claim 1 from which claim 5 depends, the Examiner appears to argue that an ISCP is a wireless transceiver device which accepts and stores static input information. The Applicant respectfully submits that there is no teaching or suggestion in Emery of a location of an ISCP being known, accepted, or stored in an editable field of the ISCP. Therefore, claim 5 is believed to be allowable over the cited art for these additional reasons as well.

3. Claim 7 and its dependents

As amended to recite a wireless transceiver device, claim 7 recites similar limitations as recited in independent claim 1. Therefore, claim 7 is believed to be allowable over the cited art

Appl. No.: 09/977,112
Amd. Dated July 8, 2005
Reply to Final Office Action of June 17, 2005

for at least the reasons set forth above with respect to claim 1. Each of claims 8-16, which depend from claim 7, are believed to be allowable over the cited art for at least the same reasons for which claim 7 is allowable. Each of these dependent claims recites additional limitations, which when considered in light of claim 7, are believed to further distinguish the claimed invention over the art of record. By way of example, claim 11 recites that input information is a location associated with a wireless transceiver device. The Examiner has argued, on page 7 of the Final Office Action dated June 17, 2005, that Emery teaches of input information being a location associated with a transceiver device, and has cited the passage at lines 18-25 of column 17 in support of his argument. The cited passage reads as follows:

“In response to the serial number sent from the personal base station, the ISCP updates its home location register (HLR) for the identified subscriber with the appropriate location of the base station and an indication that the PCS handset is at that location. As a final task, the ISCP cancels any previous registration with other radio link controllers (such as cellular mobility controllers) that have been registered by the PCS handset.” (emphasis added)

Emery teaches that a location of a base station is updated in a HLR of an ISCP. It is respectfully submitted that the location of a base station is not the location of the ISCP with a home location register. That is, the location of the ISCP is not input information to the ISCP. As such, claims 11 and 12 (which depends from claim 11) are believed to be allowable for at least this reason as well.

4. Claim 17 and its dependents

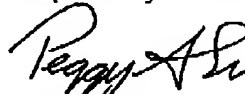
Independent claim 17, as amended, recites a method for utilizing a wireless transceiver device. The method includes limitations that are similar to those recited in independent claim 1. As such, claim 17 is believed to be allowable over the cited art for at least the reasons set forth above with respect to claim 1. Claims 18-23 each depend from claim 17. Therefore, each of claims 18-23 is believed to be allowable over the cited art for at least the reasons set forth.

Appl. No.: 09/977,112
Amd. Dated July 8, 2005
Reply to Final Office Action of June 17, 2005

Conclusion

For at least the foregoing reasons, the Applicant believes all the pending claims are in condition for allowance and should be passed to issue. If the Examiner feels that a telephone conference would in any way expedite the prosecution of the application, please do not hesitate to call the undersigned at (408) 868-4096.

Respectfully submitted,



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